Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5.} CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, DEC. 26, 1845. {NUMBER 241

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

SOMETHING NEW.

WATCH REPAIRING, &c.

THOSE ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte and vicinity, who may have fine WATCHES, or any article in the Jewelry line out of order, can get them put in superior repair, by calling on the subscriber, at the sign of the large WATCH, on Trade-street

—ALSO:—

ENGRAVING finely executed, &c.

J. R. GARLAND.

Dec. 19, 1845. 40 3t

NEW STYLE BONNETS

JUST received and for sale CHEAP.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 17, 1845. 32-tf

Davidson College.

LEROY SPRINGS

HAS now receiving and opening, at his Store at Davidson College, a splendid stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

which was selected by himself, and purchased for cash. He invites customers to call and examine his stock—they will find a general assortment of

Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, HATS

AND

BONNETS,

And every other article usually kept in such establishments. The Goods are all new, and as my business at the College is permanent and intended to be of long standing, I invite the public to give me a call, with the assurance that I can and will sell them better bargains than they can get elsewhere in the neighborhood.

Davidson College, Nov. 27, 1845. 37—F.

SHOES & BOOTS.

THE largest and cheapest stock ever offered in this market, having purchased TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS worth for CASH from the manufacturers. All that want these articles will please call before they purchase.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

MONROE, UNION COUNTY.

WINCHESTER & SPRINGS

ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Monroe, Union County, N. C., a general and select stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Purchased by one of the firm at the north on the most favorable terms. Their stock embraces every article usually kept in village stores—such as

FANCY DRY GOODS, Groceries, Queensware, Hats,

AND

Bonnets, Boots and SHOES,

And various other articles. As the stock was purchased for cash, it can, and will be sold on very accommodating terms—lower than similar goods can be bought for in this section of country. Call and see our stock anyhow.

Nov. 27, 1845. 37 tf

No Humbug and no Mistake.

WE are now receiving our FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

embracing all the new styles of Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, which we can sell as low for Cash, or to good men, as any of our neighbors. All we want is for the customers to call and examine for themselves.

Oct. 16, 1845. H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS. 32-tf

SOME Black Figured Rep. SILK, a splendid article. H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 17, 1845. 32 tf

HEAVY STOCKS OF

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

LEROY SPRINGS announces to his friends and customers, that he is now receiving and opening a very large and choice stock of **Fall and Winter Goods,** at his old Stand in Charlotte. His stock embraces every article commonly called for in this section of country—such as

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE HATS,

AND

BONNETS, BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, *Cutlery, Groceries,* SADDLERY

AND

Coach Trimmings,

With a general variety of other Goods. Buyers are invited to call and see his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as low as any other Merchant in this section of country can.

Charlotte, Nov. 27, 1855. 37—F

JUST RECEIVED.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS for the Ladies. New and rich styles.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 17, 1845. 32-tf

Davidson College STORE.

NEW GOODS, AT LOWER PRICES THAN WAS EVER OFFERED IN THIS SECTION OF COUNTRY.

HENDERSON & SMITH

HAVE just received at Davidson College, a large STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of every article usually kept in a village Store; and also a large

STOCK OF MEDICINES, CONFECTIONARIES, *ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL*

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Their Goods were purchased in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for CASH, and they will sell them cheaper—(no humbug) than they can be bought at in any other store in these pants. Those who buy for cash or on short time, are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing, as they are determined to sell at a very short advance on New York prices.

They feel grateful to their friends and the public for their liberality heretofore, and hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. They have a large stock of DUNDEE BAGGING on hands, which they will sell for Cash by the piece at 16 2-3 cts., best ROPING, 8 cents.

November 14, 1845. 235 tf

Farmers' Call and See

H. B. & L. S. Williams'

BAGGING and ROPING, both good articles, and will be sold at Cheraw prices.

Oct. 17, 1845. 32 tf

More New GOODS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE.

W. W. ELMS

EXPECTS in a day or two to receive and open a very extensive and cheap stock of

Winter Goods,

Embracing every new and rare article in the Dry Goods line to be found among the latest importations from Europe. His stock of **Dry Goods** and **Fancy Articles** for the Winter trade is very extensive and CHEAP. He has also laid in a very large stock of

GROCERIES,

Of the choicest quality, embracing every article usually called for in Stores in that line. All his Groceries will be sold very cheap. Among his stock is a lot of English dairy

CHEESE,

a superb article.

Call and see our stock, and we will sell you bargains.

Charlotte, Dec. 12, 1845. 39-F

One Red Cent REWARD.

ABSCONDED from our employ, on the 16th [illegible] *N. Blount.* Said boy is near 21 years old, of stout make, and rather dark skinned. He was an apprentice to the Coachmaking business. We will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to us in Charlotte.

OVERMAN & TROTTER.

Charlotte, Dec. 12, 1845. 39 3w

BETHUNE & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on the

Tailoring Business,

one door South of J. B. Kerr's Hotel. They are prepared to have work done in the neatest and most *Fashionable Style.* Garments will be made in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, unless otherwise ordered by the customer. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

Nov. 7, 1845, 34 tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of J. Sumner & Co., having been dissolved on the first day of November last, all those indebted to them either by note or book account, are informed that the same must be paid by the 1st of January, 1846, or their notes and accounts will be given to an officer for collection without respect to persons, as the business of the firm must be closed.

J. SUMNER & CO.

Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1845. 40-tf

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88—F

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11 1843

BEEF! BEEF!

THE OLD BUTCHER AT HIS POST!

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte that he has commenced supplying the market with GOOD BEEF—he will furnish it every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings—and his Beef shall be first rate, or as good as can be obtained from the mountains. His price is 3 and 3½ cents. He hopes that the citizens will still favor him with their custom, as he will endeavor by furnishing a good article, to merit it. He hopes his old friends will not *desert* him now.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Sept. 25, 1845. 31-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or otherwise this notice will be plead in *bar of recovery.* And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.

A. H. MARTIN.

July 30, 1845. 20-F

Mr. A. R. Briard is authorized and will act as my Agent, during my absence from the State, in settling the business of J. L. Martin, deceased.

A. H. M.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-

December 9, 1843.

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash,* and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

OREGON.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 5, 1845.

The House and Senate having both adjourned over yesterday to Monday, I embraced the opportunity which was thus afforded me of reading over the manuscript of the papers accompanying the President's Message relative to the negotiations respecting the Oregon, and I spent some five or six hours in making the following abstract of their contents. I regret much the necessity I was under of making an abstract at all, for to abstract a production of Mr. Calhoun's, is the most difficult task of the sort I ever undertook in my life. His terse, vigorous style is such, and he uses always so few words in stating what he has to say, that it is impossible fairly to represent his papers without giving them at length. The length, however, of the documents, forbids their publication in a newspaper from, unless in the shape of an abstract, and I have accordingly made the following:

Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster.

Washington, Nov. 15, 1842,—covers a copy of part of a despatch from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, requesting that the United States Minister at London might be furnished with instructions which would enable him to treat with such person as might be appointed by the Queen on the northwestern boundary. The despatch charges Mr. Fox to "assure" Mr. Webster "that *we* [the British] are prepared to proceed to the consideration of it [the settlement of boundary] in a perfect spirit of fairness, and to adjust it on a basis of equitable compromise."

Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1842—reply to the above, informing Mr. Fox that instructions would be given to the United States Minister at London as requested.

Mr. Packenham to Mr. Upshur.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1844—intimating the anxious disire of the British Government for a speedy settlement of the Oregon boundary, and announcing Mr. Packenham's readiness to confer with Mr. Upshur with a view to ulterior negotiation.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Packenham.

Washington, 26, February, 1844—acknowledging receipt of foregoing and fixing 11, A. M. the next day for a conference.

(Mr. Upshur was killed on the 28th Feb.)

Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, 22d July, 1844—stating that the death of Mr. Upshur, the interval till the appointment of his successor and the urgency of matters claiming Mr. Calhoun's attention, had prevented attention to the Oregon question. He now calls attention to his note to Mr. Upshur above mentioned, and suggests that as Congress had adjourned, it is a proper time to proceed to the consideration of this question.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham.

Washington, August 22, 1844—acknowledging that the circumstances mentioned have had the effect stated, and appointing 1, P. M. the following day for an interview, assuring Mr. P. also that the U. States Government "participates in the anxious desire of that of Great Britain that the subject may be as early and as satisfactorily arranged."

Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, 22d August, 1844—agreeing to the hour proposed for an interview.

Protocols.

On the 23d August, 1844, a conference was held as agreed upon, and after the usual preliminary assurances, &c., "the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to examine the actual state of the question as it stood at the last unsuccessful attempt to adjust it."

Mr. C., then desired to receive from P. any proposition he might have to make.

Mr. P. said he would be prepared to make such a proposal at the next conference, and hoped Mr. Calhoun would likewise be prepared on his part. The conference adjourned to meet Monday, 26th August.

On the 26th August the conference was held and a proposition made by Mr. P., which was declined by Mr. Calhoun. It then "became apparent that a more full understanding of their respective views" was necessary "to facilitate future proceedings," and it was "agreed that written statements containing their views, should be presented before any further attempt should be made to adjust them."

"It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should present a statement at the next conference, and that he should inform the British Plenipotentiary when he was prepared to hold it."

Attached to this proctocol is the offer of Mr. Packenham of the 49th parallel to the Columbia, and thence to the sea, &c., with an additional offer to make free to the United States, any port or ports which the United States might desire, either on the main land or on Van Couver's Island, south of latitude 49.

On the 2d Sept. the 3d Conference was held.—"The American Plenipotentiary presented a written statement of his views of the claims of the U. States to the portion of the Territory drained by the waters of the Columbia river, and containing his reasons for declining to accept the proposal offered by the British Plenipotentiary at their second conference."

On the 13th September the 4th Conference was held, when the British Plenipotentiary presented his counter statement.

At the fifth Conference, on the 20th September, the American Plenipotentiary delivered a rejoinder to the British Plenipotentiary to his statement above named.

The sixth Conference was held on the 24th Sept., when the British Plenipotentiary stated that he had read with due attention the statement last referred to; and that it had not weakened his previous impressions as stated in his paper, and that reserving the [illegible] he wish to present by way of explanation in reply to the statement presented by the American Plenipotentiary, he was for the present obliged to declare with reference to the concluding part of that statement, that he did not feel authorised to enter into discussion respecting the Territory north of the 49 parallel of latitude, which was understood by the British to form the [illegible]sis of negotiation on the side of the U. S., as [illegible] line of the Columbia formed that of Great Bri[illegible] That the proposal which he had presented [illegible] offered by Great Britain, as an honourable co[illegible]mise of the claims and pretentions of both par[illegible] and that it would of course be understood as ha[illegible] been made subject to the condition recorded in [illegible] protocol of the 2d Conference" &c. (This condi[illegible]n is the protest against any offer of compromis[illegible]ing taken to prejudice the claim to the whole.)

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham—S[illegible]ement of his view of the claims of the Uni[illegible] States.

WASHINGTON, 3d Sept. 1844.—[illegible]eclined the proposal of the British Plenipotentiar[illegible] the ground that it would have the effect of res[illegible]ing the possessions of the United States to limi[illegible]r more circumscribed than their claims clea[illegible]ntitle them to."

Mr. C. then proceeds not to st[illegible]t large the claims of the United States to the Ter[illegible]ory, but the claims to the portion of the Territory drained by the Columbia river, which he divides "into those we have in our own proper right, and those derived from France and Spain." He grounds the former as against Great Britain on priority of discovery and priority of exploration and settlement. The claim by discovery as against Great Britain is rested on that of Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, on the 11th May, 1792, who called it the Columbia River, which name it still retains.

This claim by discovery is opposed to the alledged discoveries of Meares and Van Couver. Meares sailed along the coast through which the Columbia flows, in 1788, in order to ascertain whether that river laid down in the Spanish Chart as the St. Roc existed and in his account of his voyage declared "*we can now safely assert that there is no such river as that of the St. Roc, as laid down in the Spanish Charts.*" Van Couver also in April, 1792, explored the same coast, but his own journal gives conclusive evidence that he failed to discover the river. He even disbelieved it, when informed by Capt. Gray, of his discovery. Gray gave a copy of his Chart to Quadra at Nootka Sound, and Vancouver obtained a copy from him, and guided by that Chart he visited and entered the river, on the 20th Oct. 1742.

So conclusive is the evidence in favor of Gray's discovery of the river, that it has been attempted to evade our claim on the novel and wholly untenable ground that his discovery was made not in a national, but in a private vessel.

Having presented an able argument on these grounds, Mr. C. proceeds to consider the exploration of Lewis and Clarke, by which the Columbia's numerous branches were discovered many years before they were visited by any subject of Great Britain. He contends that our title by discovery is clear, both to the head-waters and outlet of the Columbia.

Next he proceeds to settlements by American citizens in 1809 and 1810 and 1811—their possessions by the British during the war and restoration after peace.

Next he says we have added to our claims the priority of discovery, exploration and settlement, those of France and Spain. The former by the treaty of Louisiana, and the letter by the treaty of Florida.

He says that the cession of Louisiana gave us *undisputed* title west of the Mississippi to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and possessions of Spain. It also added strength to our title to Oregon by restoring the important link of *continuity* westward to the Pacific which had been surrendered by the treaty of 1763.

He then proceeds to make an elaborate argument on the title which continuity gives, and brings forward the contest between Great Britain and France which was terminated by the treaty of 1763, as having arisen on the side of Great Britain, on this very right of continuity from her colonies, now the United States, extending westward to the Pacific. The *result* of this contest he says forecloses Great Britain against contesting the principle, particularly as against us.

He then proceeds to the consideration of the Treaty of 1763, which fixed the Mississippi as the boundary between Frace and Great Britain, and says "it in effect extinguishes in favor of France whatever claims Great Britain may have had to the region lying west of the Mississippi. It could not effect the right of Spain, but it prevented the right of continuity previously claimed by Great Britain from extending beyond it and transferred it to France. This right was transferred to us by the treaty of Louisania, and says Mr. C., "certain it is that France had the same right of continuity in virtue of her possession of Louisana, and the extinguishment of the right of England by the treaty of 1763 to the whole country West of the Rocky Mountains, and lying west of Louisiana as against Spain, which England had to the country westward of the Alleghany mountains as against France. With this difference—that Spain had nothing to oppose to the claim of France at the time, but the right of discovery; and even that England has since denied; while France had opposed to the right of England, in her case, that of discovery, exploration and settlement. It is therefore not surprising that France should claim the country west of the Rocky mountains (as may be inferred from her maps) on the same principle that Great Britain had claimed and dispossessed her of the regions west of Alleghany, or that the United States, as soon as they had acquired the rights of France, should assert the claim and take measures immediately after to explore it, with a view to occupation and settlement. But since then we have strengthened our title by adding to our own proper title and those of France, the claims also of Spain by the treaty of Florida, as has been stated.

Mr. C. next proceeds to set forth claims by discovery which we have acquired from Spain.—With reference to the objection that we claim under conflicting titles which destroy each other, he says,

"Such might, indeed be the fact, while they were held by different parties, but since we have rightfully acquired both those of Spain and France, and concentrated the whole in our hands, they mutually blend with each other, and form one strong and connected chain of title against the opposing claim of all others, including Great Britain.

He then returns to the consideration of the restoration Astoria after the war. He quotes the admission of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Rush, as reported to Mr. Adams, our Secretary of State. "*That Lord C. admitted in the most ample extent our right to be reinstated, and to be the party in possession while treating of the title.*"

He then proceeds to quote the language of the Convention, and offers to the negotiations, and quotes the stipulation that none of the offers made by either party should in any manner affect these claims to any portion of the Territory, and states, that our claims and titles have been improved and strengthened by previous circumstances since the negotiations, particularly by our increase of population and settlement westwaid, and the emigration to the territory and says in conclusion.

"There can be no doubt, now that the operation of the same causes which impelled our population westward from the shores of the Atlantic across the Alleghany to the valley of the Mississippi, will impel them onward with accumulating force across the Rocky mountains into the valley of the Columbia, and that the whole region drained by it is destined to be peopled by us.

"Such are our claims to that portion of the Territory and the grounds on which they rest. The undersigned believes them to be well founded, and trusts that the British Plenipotentiary will see in them sufficient reasons why he should decline his proposal.

"The undersigned Plenipotentiary abstains, for the present from presenting the claims which the U. States may have to other portions of the Territory."

Renews expressions of high consideration, &c.

Next follows Mr. Packenham's reply to the above, dated 12th Sept., 1844.

After briefly stating the grounds on which Mr. Calhoun declines his offer, Mr. P. observes that he has not been able to discover any evidence that Louisiana extended westward to the Pacific, but has strong reasons to suppose the acknowledged boundary was the Rocky mountains, and quotes President Jefferson as having entertained that belief. If however. Louisiana did extend westward over the Rocky mountains, France transferred that claim to Spain in 1762. and it became subject to the provisions of the treaty of 1790 between Great Britain and Spain, which abrogated the claim of Spain to exclusive dominion over the unoccupied parts of the American Continent.

He says as to continuity "it may more properly be considered as demonstrating the greater degree of interest which the U. S. possess by reason of contiguity in acquiring territory in that direction. than as affecting in any way the question of right."

He acknowledges that Spain conveyed by the Treaty of 1829, all the rights she had the power to dispose of North of 42°, "but she could not by that transaction invalidate the rights she had by a previous transaction acknowledged to belong to another power," and the treaty of 1790 "acknowledged in Great Britain certain rights."

With respect to the claims urged for Heceta and Gray to the discovery of the Columbia, (both vesting in the U. S., be it remembered) he says they conflict; but allowing them both to be vested in the U. S., if Heceta's claim be good, then G. B. has a joint claim by the treaty of 1790.

He then proceeds to a consideration of the British claim, says the United States had no claims when they became a nation, and that those of France are worth nothing; urges the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the North west, voyages of Cook, the discoveries of Meares, and survey of the coast and islands by Vancover, and says that by those Great Britain has as strong a claim by discovery and exploration as could be imagined.

He sets the accuracy and authenticity of Cook's and Vancouver's survey against the discoveries of the mouth of the Columbia by Gray.

On exploration, he says that Mackenzie, a British subject, crossed the Rocky mountains to the Pacific in 1793, and discovered the upper waters of Frazier's river, which, in process of time, was traced to the sea near latitude 49, and this he puts as a counterpoise to Lewis and Clarke's discovery of the upper waters of the Columbia.

Priority of settlement, he says, amounts to a trading post in 1811, which has not been occupied by the Americans since its surrender after the war.

In counterpoise to the declaration of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Rush, he puts that nobleman's despatch to the British Minister at Washington at the time of giving up Astoria claiming the whole territory.

He says that the state of the question is, that the parties are in joint occupancy, and Great Britain can only be divested of her right to that joint occupancy by an equitable partition of the whole between the two powers.

He says Great Britain, in adhering to the line of the Columbia, "is not influenced by motives of ambition with respect to extent of boundary, but by considerations of utility, not to say necessity, which cannot be lost sight of," &c.

He concludes by requesting a proposition from the American plenipotentiary, and also a statement of the claims which the United States may have to other portions of the territory, as alluded to in Mr. Calhoun's statement.

On the 20th September, 1844. Mr. Calhoun rejoins to this counter statement by Mr. Pakenham.

The statement of Mr. P. has not wakened his confidence in the American claim. He does not understand Mr. P. to deny that the Spanish navigators were the first to discover and explore the entire coasts of the Oregon Territory, or the claims of Hecita and Gray to the discovery of the Columbia. On the other hand, he understands him as admitting these claims. but that Spain divested herself of her exclusive rights resulting from them by the treaty of 1790 But having thus put aside the claims of Spain by this assumption, the counter statement opposes the claims of the United States by those founded on the voyages of Cook, and Meares, &c.

It will not be expected that he will undertake to repel what he regards as a mere assumption, unsustained by any reason. In his opinion, there is nothing in the Nootka Sound Convention to warrant the assumption. On this assumption the counter statement rests its objection to the well-founded American claims. Without it, there would not be left a plausible objection to them.

As to McKenzie's discovery of Frazier's river, it is an inferior stream, and cannot affect the discovery of the Columbia.

It is not denied that we had the first settlement; that it was restored, or that we had a right to be considered in possession while treating of the title. He answers Mr. P. most forcibly on this point, as also on our title from France, and demolishes the superstructure he had raised on Mr. Jefferson's letter, explodes what he says about *continuity* and *contiguity*, and shows that the *right* of continuity westward is one claimed and enforced by Great Britain herself.

Mr, Calhoun cannot assent to the conclusion as to the state of the question stated in the counter statement. "He claims and thinks he has shown a clear title on the part of the United States to the whole territory drained by the Columbia, with the right of being reinstated and considered the party in possession while treating of the title—in which character he must insist upon being considered in conformity with positive treaty stipulations. He cannot, therefore, consent that they shall be regarded during the negotiation, merely as occupants in common with Great Britain. Nor can he, while thus regarding their rights, present a counter proposal based on the supposition of a joint occupancy merely, until the question of title to the territory is fully discussed. It is, in his opinion, only after a discussion which shall fully present the titles of the parties respectively to the territory, that their claims to it can be fully and frankly adjusted. The United States desire only what they deem themselves justly entitled to, and are unwilling to take less. With their present opinion of their title, the British Plenipotentiary must see that the proposal which he made at the second conference, and which he more fully sets forth in his counter statement, falls far short of what they believe themselves justly entitled to. In reply to the request for a statement of claims to other parts of the territory, Mr. C. states in general terms that they are derived from Spain by the Florida treaty, and gives us a right to the extent of which they can be established, unless a better can be proposed.

Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, 15th January, 1845.—States that he has sent all that has passed heretofore to her Majesty's Government, and that they have it under consideration, but, in the mean time, he is instructed to propose arbitration, leaving the choice of arbiter to be subsequently determined upon.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1845.—"States that he has laid his proposal before the President and is instructed to inform him "he cannot accede to the offer.

"Waving all other reasons for declining it, it is sufficient to state that he continues to entertain the hope that the question may be settled by the negotiation now pending between the two countries; and that he is of the opinion it would be unadvisabe to entertain a proposal to resort to any other mode, so long as there is hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement by negotiation—and espicially to one which might rather retard than expedite its final adjustment."

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham.

Washington 12th July, 1845.—The Secretary of State resumes the negotiation, and proceeds in reply to Mr. Packenham's note of the 12th September to answer his request for a proposition from the U. States government, and also for a statement of title. He commences with the title first, and rests it upon the session from Spain, contending "that at the date of this session, Spain had a good title as against Great Britain to the whole Oregon Territory, and if this be established the question is then established in favor of the United States."

He proceeds first to ascertain the meaning of the Nootka Sound Convention, and maintains that it conferred no rights upon Great Britain, but to trade with the Indians, was transient in its nature, and did not interfere with the sovereignty of Spain over the Territory, and above all that it was annulled by the war between Great Britain and Spain in 1796, and has never since been renewed, and consequently that the claim of Great Britain to any portion of the Territory is destitute of foundation. Mr. Buchanan proceeds to enforce these positions which great ability and force, and at great length.

Having established these positions, he states the positions which he considers Mr. Calhoun has proved, of our right to the whole of the Territory drained by the Columbia, and maintains that the treaties of joint occupancy specially exempt the title from being impaired by them or any subsequent action of Great Britain, Our own title is older than that acquired by the Florida treaty, and admiting the application of the Nootka Convention as now sought to be enforced by Great Britain, it cannot effect our title to this Territory. These grounds are maintained and enforced with great ability and at length.

He then says, that the President entertaining these views of our title would not have consented to yield any portion of the Oregon Territory had he not been embarrassed, if not committed, by the action of his predecessors in office, and with a view to manifest to the world that he is actuated by a spirit of moderation he offers the 49th parallel to the ocean with any port on Vancouvers Island, south of that parallel.

Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan.

Washington, 29th July, 1843.—In this communication, which is of considerable length, Mr. Packenham combats most strenuously the positions of Mr. Buchanan, particularly that claiming the American title to the valley of the Columbia, to be older than the treaty of 1819, inasmuch as in another part, Mr. B. had said that the title of Spain so far North as the 61st degree had never seriously been questioned by any European nation, and if this were the case, the Americans could not acquire any title to that to which the Spanish title was perfect, while if the Spanish title was not perfect, and the American title by discovery is good against that title, then he claims that there were earlier British discoveries. He also brings forward the American offer to divide the Territory previous to the treaty with Spain in 1819, and he maintains that the United States can found no claim on discovery, exploration and settlement prior to the Florida Treaty without admitting the principles of the Nootka Convention and the consequent validity of the parallel claims of Great Britain founded on like acts. He maintains that he has shown that the Nootka Convention has continued in force until the present time and also that if that Convention had never existed the claims of Great Britain are at least as good as those of the United States. He states the various discoveries, &c., the amount of which appears to be that British navigators and travellers discovered Vancouvers island and Fraser's river; and American, Columbia river; he maintains, however, the British claim to the whole, and declines the offer made by Mr. Buchanan, (somewhat contemptuously by the way.)

Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON. Aug. 30,1845—Mr. B. proceeds to reply, at great length, to Mr. Packenham's statement, and quotes the declaration of Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, on the 16th December, 1826, that "Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereiguty over any portion of that territory." Mr. B makes a long and elaborate arguiment in reply to Mr. P., re-states more forcibly the American title, and enforces it to the whole of Oregon, and concludes by withdrawing the proposition he had made, giving Mr. P., however, one or two severe raps in relation to his despatch, and the fact that he had rejected the offer without submitting it to his Government.

Such is a very brief abstract of the correspondence [illegible] tion which has been terminated. The statement of the contents of the three last documents is, however, compressed in a very small space, and hardly does justice to the arguments, but the length to which this abstract would have been extended, had any attempt been made to give it more in detail, precluded the idea.

NOUS VERRONS.

From the Washington Union.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We are obliged to content ourselves with a brief sketch of the contents of this paper.

It exhibits in the first instance, the organization, strength, and constitution of the regular army. The rank and file—embracing every arm of the service—does not exceed 6,500 men. At this time, there is stationed but a single regiment on the whole northern frontier, from Maine to Lake Superior—an extent of two thousand miles; and on the whole line from the Falls of St. Anthony to New Orleans, (fifteen hundred miles,) only one regiment of dragoons and two of infantry. The artillery regiments—reduced by detachments of four companies from each—now garrison the fortifications of the seaboard, from Newport to New Orleans. The remaining and larger proportion of the army is now stationed in Texas. The report gives an interesting account of the political reasons which have induced the Government to give them this destination. The Secretary does not think it prudent to remove the troops from this position until our relations with Mexico have assumed a more decidedly amicable character. In the event of there being any ncessity to increase the army, he proposes to build upon the basis of the regiments, by adding to the rank and file of each company, instead of creating new regiments. This necessity may be found in the course of Mexico, or in the conduct of the Cumanches, or of the Indians that are found in Oregon, or that may interrupt the increasing current of emigration to the Rocky Mountains. By the proposed arrangement of filling up the infantry companies to sixty-eight men, and the dragoons to sixty, the privates are increased, without a corresponding augtation of the officers.

The report suggests that, besides this increase of the number of privates in the two existing regiments of dragoons, another regiment of dragoons or of mounted riflemen may be necessary, in the event of extending our posts to the Rocky mountains.

It states that, though the concentration of so large a proportion of the army on the frontier of Texas may have, in some measure, enlarged the expenditures, (certainly in the article of transportation) yet it has, in some degree, been compensated by the improvement which has taken place in the discipline of the troops. It renews the recommendation for establishin a corps of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, to assist, among other things, in contructing bridges, in consequence of the military occupation of Texas. One hundred men will be sufficient for the purpose.

The report gives a rapid but interesting account of Col. Kearney's expedition, during the last summer to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains; the impressions it produced among the Indians; the number of emigrants whom it met on their way to Oregon, to the number of 2,325 men, women and children, with 7,000 head of cattle, 400 horses and mules, and 460 wagons. This report of Col. Kearney ascompanies the communication of the commanding General, and will furnish, no doubt, an interesting store of extracts, at a season of greater leisure. It also refers to the adventures of another detachment of the dragoons, under the command of Captain Sumner, nearly to the northern line of the United States, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. Among the Indians whom they met on their route, and upon whom they made a due impression with their military array, was a numerous band of the half breeds of the Red River of the North, who had come from the region of the Hudson Bay Company into our lines, to hunt buffalo. They had even solicited to reside in the U. States.

The Secretary refers to the considerations which had prompted Gen. Gaines to despatch the volunteers of Louisiana to the camp of Gen. Taylor. Ample justice is done to their gallantry, and Congress is invited to make appropriation for their compensation. Gen. Taylor had also accepted the services of four Texan companies of mounted men for three months.

The estimates for the ensuing year do not greatly vary from those of former years. The item for arming the fortifications is increased $100,000. The attention of Congress is directed to the state of the fortifications—to the armories of Springfield and Harper's Ferry—to the establishment of a national foundry for cannon—to the preservation of the gunpowder belonging to the government—to the condition of the mineral lands in the Northwest, which the Secretary proposes to transfer from the management of the ordnance department to some other, (the President's Message suggests to the Land Office.)

It calls the attention of Congress to the forty-eight forts in process of construction, and to the propriety of erecting new forts at other points. Among these, as suggested by the reports of the engineers, are fortifications of the Narrows at Staten Island and at Sandy Hook, and the condition of the long-suspended fortress at the Pea Patch; an additional work at Soller's Point, for the protection of Baltimore; and projected fortifications on the Florida reefs.

The Secretary speaks with great consideration of the school at West Point, and propose some improvements. He calls special attention to the report of the chief of the corps of topographical engineers—to the improvement of the harbors on the lakes, which are so well calculated to furnish accommodations to steamers that, in a state of war, may be turned to the most effective purposes, and to furnish facilities to a commerce that is now estimated at one hundred millions of dollars annually.

The Secretary speaks with enthusiasm of the expeditions under Captain Fremont, and his valuable services. He refers to the reports of the pension office, which has now registered upon its books 28,921 pensioners—2,371 added during the last year, and 1,438 known to have died. He devotes a considerable space to the Indian Agency and the Indians—the Pottawatomies, the Choctaws, and particularly the Cherokees. He lays before the President some highly interesting communications from our Indian sub-agent in the territory of Oregon.

He dedicates the conclusion of his comprehensive and very interesting report to a subject which is of so profound an importance in a free government, viz: the organization of the militia. He suggests various alterations; and, among the rest, submits the question whether it might not be advisable to reduce the period of service from 18 years of age to 21, upon the ground that, although citizens of 18 years of age are not too young to bear arms, they are not generally in a situation to equip themselves with arms, as the law requires.

It is stated by a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, on the authority of an English gentleman, said to be familiar with the movements of the British Ministry, that it has "resolved to make a ship canal at Panama, with the consent of New Grenada, through the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, at the sole expense of the British Government, so as to convert that most important port into an "*American Gibraltar.*"

The letter states that "when the Canal shall have been completed, permanent fortifications will be erected at the most proper points on its banks, so as to have command of the passage.—They will consequently exact toll from the vessels of all nations that may attempt to pass either way, and not only this, but it will give the British the most absolute command over the entire Western coast of America! If this really is the policy and intention of Great Britain, farewell to Oregon, and all other American interests on the Pacific, as England will have every thing in that quarter in her own way.

Is it not the duty of our Government to cast an eye at this important matter, and if [illegible] can be done, to make an effort to have a finger in the pie?"

Death of the Hon. John Cotton Smith.—The venerable John Cotton Smith, President of the American Bible Society, died at his residence in Sharon, Ct., on the 7th instant, in the 81st year of his age.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1845

AGENCY.

☞ Mr. V. B. PALMER is our Agent in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, for obtaining subscribers to, and advertisements for the Jeffersonian. His Offices are—

N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philada.
Tribune Buildings, opposite City Hall, New York.
No. 12 State Street, Boston.
S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Balt.

He is fully authorised, hereby, to give receipts in our name for all subscriptions and advertisements obtained by him.

CHRISTMAS.

In order to enable our workmen to enjoy the festivities of Christmas, we have issued our paper one day earlier than usual. We tender to our patrons and friends the compliments of the season, and hope they severally may enjoy a happy Christmas.

COLD WEATHER.

The coldest weather we have had for eight years has been upon us for a few weeks past. Ice of a fine quality and in the greatest abundance, has been put up by all our citizens who have an ice-house.

CONGRESS.

We have not received a word from Congress of a later date than that given last week. The weather has been so cold and inclement, that the regular transit of the mails has been entirely broken.

DEATH OF COM. ELLIOTT.

Commodore JESSE D. ELLIOTT, died at his residence near Philadelphia, on the 10th instant. He died of a disease of the heart, in the 62d year of his age.

INDIANA SENATOR.

The Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, a Republican of the true Jeffersonian Democratic school, has been elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States for six year from the fourth of March next, in place of Mr. Smith, (Whig) whose term of service then expires.

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, of "*Extra Allowance*" notoriety, has been elected Governor of Virginia. Of course the "all the decency and respectability" Whigs are not pleased at this election. That makes no sort of difference with the people generally. We venture to predict that Mr. Smith will make the best Governor Virginia has had for years. He is a Republican in PRACTICES, as well as in profession, and a man of talents.

MR. PACKENHAM.

A rumor has got into the papers, that the British Government had re-called their Minister at Washton, Mr, Packenham, because he had rejected Mr. Polk's proffered compromise of the Oregon question, and that another Minister was coming to offer an acceptance of the compromise. But Mr. Packenham has written a letter, in which he states that the only news he has of his recall, is that in the American papers. So, this gleam of light is soon put out.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

We acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Blair & Rives. of the first copy of their Congressional Globe and Appendix. It is a most valuable work. and should be in the hands of every person who desires a thorough knowledge of our National affairs. Price only $1 50 for the Session of Congress. Messrs Ritchie & Heiss of the *Union* have transferred the subscribers to the Congressional Union and Appendix, to Messrs Blair & Rives.

POLITICAL LEECHES.

When it was proposed the other day, to refer the President's Message to the appropriate Committees, and that part in relation to the Tariff coming up, Mr. *Stewart*, of Pennsylvania, moved this Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this House, that no alteration should be made in the Tariff of 1842."

Upon this proposition Mr. S. proceeded to speak as follows:

"*Mr. Stewart* continued his remarks, saying that it was the duty of the House to meet the question at once. It appeared to him that it was the duty of the House to do so. He received from day to day letters from persons who had commenced, and were commencing, the manufacturing business, asking whether they would be safe in going on or not; and he (Mr. S.) wanted to know whether these establishments were to be overturned or not. That was the inquiry which was coming from all parts of the country, and it was for them to give at once an unequivocal answer, and say whether the existing political system was to be subverted or not."

That is, these manufacturers are daily writing to Mr. Stewart to know if the present plundering system is to be continued—whether it would be safe for them to invest capital in manufacturing, with the expectation that the government will continue to tax all other pursuits and classes of citizens to make them rich. This shows how a probability of the reduction of the Tariff alarms these political leeches.—And yet Mr. Stewart asserted in another part of his speech, that the tariff reduced the price of goods! He is making out his constituents a pretty set of block-heads, or he is one himself. Would they be so alarmed at a repeal of the Tariff, if its repeal would enable them to get better prices for their goods? Such an assertion is a libel on a class of men who never fail to give up their political principles at the bidding of Mammon, as do a large portion of the so called Pennsylvania Democracy.

☞ Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. WEBSTER have both taken their seats in the Senate. The presence of Mr. Clay is only needed to give the Senate its intellectual strength of former days.

TEXAS.

Mr. DIXON H. LEWIS, of Alabama, introduced the following Resolution into the U. S. Senate, for the admission of Texas into the Union as a State. Mr. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, has brought in a similar Resolution into the House, with the additional provision that Texas shall be allowed two Members to the House of Representatives, in the next apportionment. We understand it is the opinion at Washington, that these Resolutions will be passed with but little debate or delay. Indeed we can see no grounds for debate. The people of the U. S. and the people of Texas have, in the most solemn manner, decreed that Texas shall form a portion of the American Union—why, then should our representatives in Congress delay performing their duty of fully consummating the Union? Mr. Lewis' Resolutions are:

A bill for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Whereas the people of Texas have, through their deputies in convention assembled, agreed to the terms and conditions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 1, 1845, providing for annexing Texas to the United States; and whereas the said people of Texas have also, by their said deputies in convention, adopted a republican form of government, by forming a constitution, agreeable to the requirements of said joint resolutions, and whereas the same, together with the conditions of annexation, have been ratified by said people of Texas by their vote at the polls:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States in Congress assembled, That the republic of Texas be, and the same is hereby, admitted as a State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original United States, in all respects whatsoever, and that from and after the passage of this act, the civil and military jurisdiction of the United States government be extended over said State of Texas.

☞ We are extremely pleased to see that the Charleston *Mercury* and *South Carolinian* approve most cordially of the doctrines of the President's Message, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Tariff. We thought such doctrines could not but please any State Rights men, who were such at heart.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

AFFAIRS IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

The position and progress of the Oregon controversy naturally engross a large share of public attention; but there are events elsewhere which also demand heedful notice, because their consequences, at some future time, may be of the first magnitude. The intelligence from Buenos Ayres which we gave yesterday, that the declaration of blockade, issued by the French and British plenipotentiaries, had been promptly followed by a final protest from the diplomatic representative of the United States, opens a wide field for consideration and enquiry.

As we have before taken occasion to intimate, the forcible intervention of France and England in the affairs of the two *quasi* republics, has seemed to us both unfortunate and unjustifiable. In fact, we have never been able to perceive the right on which this system of pacific intervention, as it is called, can in any way be justified. The pretexts set up are, that humanity and the protection of neutral commerce. It is alleged that whenever two small powers engage in hostilities, the greater powers are under a sort of humane obligation to step in and by main force prevent them from cutting each other's throats.

Now the efficacy of this principle can, to no degree be efficted by the greatness or smallness of the belligerents; if it applies to the minor powers, it must be applicable also to the major; if Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental may be stopped from fighting, so may France and England, Russia and Austria—provided there be a power strong enough to undertake the office. We shall not stop now to inquire how susceptible the doctrine is of support, in this extent of its application, because it is sufficient for our present purpose to excite the undisputed fact that neither France nor England, Russia nor Austria, will accede to it, themselves being hypothetically the subjects of its application.

It may be observed, however, incidentally, that the principle, if thus sought to be applied by the greatest powers, would work incalculable mischief, and prove, perhaps, a more energetic cause of long and destructive wars than any other. The code of nations would at once be revolted by such an assumption, and the immediate consequence would be a renewal of that system of alliances, offensive and defensive, which time and again, involved the whole of Europe in protracted and bloody wars under Louis the 14th Queen Anne, the great Frederick of Prussia, the Czar Peter and Charles the 12th of Sweden.

If there were any one power strong enough to undertake the prohibition of a war between France and England, for instance, the almost certain result would be an alliance of the prohibited powers with such others as they could induce to join them—perhaps in fact an alliance between themselves; to oppose and resist the dictation; and on this quarrel they would fight to the last extremity. And, as the affairs of the world are judged and managed, it would be a legitimate quarrel; for at the bottom of it would lie the dearest point of national faith and feeling, to wit, national independence and freedom of volition.

But the system is contended for on the ground that the commerce of neutrals is impeded and broken up, and therefore the owners of that commerce have a right to interpose. There might be some shadow of validity in this plea if it were not, the fact that ninety nine times out of a hundred, commerce is more extensively injured and for a longer time, by the intervention than by the war. In this very case of the South American belligerents for instance, the war between them has been waged for several years, with great inhumanity doubtless, but with very little detriment to foreign commerce. Occasional wrongs have been done, it is true, to the property of neutrals, but on the whole the war has been rather profitable to them than otherwise. The blockade of which we have just received the account puts a stop at once to all commercial operations, and in every day of its continuance will cause more loss than has at any time been caused by a whole year of the war.

And an important fact to be considered is, that but for foreign intervention the war would have been ended long ago. On the part of Montevideo it has been sustained, for the last three or four years, almost exclusively by resident foreigners; and even they would have been subdued had they not been repeatedly aided by the naval forces of France and England.

Be that as it may, however, the blockade is now declared and in force; and our representative, doubtless under instructions from the Government has protested against it, with a prospective reclamation for all damages that may ensue to citizens of the U. States. The act is important, and can scarcely fail to prove the origin, or at least the forerunner, of a difficult controversy hereafter.

In one point of view its effect may be beneficial. It establishes a precedent by which the Government of the Union may be held to non-interference between belligerents half a century hence, when the North American republic shall be the most powerful nation on the earth, and feel itself strong enough to say that there shall be no fighting either in Europe or America.

P. S. Since the above was written we have found a paragraph in the French paper of this morning, which is well worth translating.

Speaking of the story told by the New Orleans Courier—that Commodore Rousseau had instructions to co operate with the Brazilian squadron in forcible opposition to the blockade, the Courrier des Etats Unis says:

"We have before us a Rio de Janeiro paper of Sept. 29, which gives the report of a discussion had in the Chamber of Representatives, on the affairs of La Plata. In this discussion the Minister of Foreign Affairs openly declared that the Government of Brazil had itself invoked the intervention of France, and found great pleasure in the co operation of Great Britain; and that if Brizil took no active part, it was that no pretext might be given for the reproach that Brazil in soliciting the intervention, had an eye to her own interests.

"The Minister even spoke of the necessity resting on Brazil, the only monarchy of the new world, to seek, among the old monarchies of Europe, a support against invasions of the republicanism by which she is surrounded and menaced from all quarters."

THE CASE OF JUDGE GARLAND.

New Orleans, Dec. 11.

A preliminary examination into the reports which have been for some days in circulation respecting Judge Garland, was commenced last evening before Judges Maurian and Collens, in the Parish Court room. Mr. J Kilty Smith and John McDonough were alone examined. Mr. Smith was the broker who negotiated, and Mr. McDonough the party represented as the drawer of the note, which was the foundation of the rumors respecting the Judge. The evidence of these individuals was of the gloomiest character imaginable. Taking what they desposed for truth—and we have no grounds for supposing anything else—Judge Garland has been guilty of forgery. Indeed it was in testimony that a note for $6000 was drawn over the signature of John McDonough—a signature subscribed to a complimentary letter which he sent to the Judge, accompanying a present of strawberries or some other trifling gift—the writing above the signature having been extracted by some chemical process.—When the authenticity of the note was disputed Mr. Smith called upon Judge Garland and informed him of the fact. After some words, the Judge, protesting that the note was a genuine one, refunded a large portion of the money, and accompanied a friend of Mr. Smith's to Mr. McDonough's home to have the matter explained. Mr. McDonough testified that when he met Judge Garland he was haggard and pale as death. He implored him to save him and his family from utter destruction. Mr. McD., stated that he was overcome by the supplications of the Judge and gave his note for the balance of the money obtained from the sale of the first note. Thus he hoped the affair would rest.

This is about the substance of the evidence given before the examining court. We might make many columns of the testimony, but the whole affair is so painful in its character, so desolating in its effects upon the reputation of the party suspected, and so ghastly in its details that we forbear to enter upon them. There was some little contrariety in the evidence, and undoubtedly there has been prevarication on the part of Mr. McDonough perhaps it was a desire on his part to save the Judge from the consequences of his guilt that induced him to give different versions of the same transaction but the effect of the testimony was such as to leave no question on the mind of any one present that a grave and henious crime had been committed

About the time the Court commenced its session, Judge Garland attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the steamboat Sultan into the river. He was rescued by Capt. Wilson, of the steamer E. M Strock, before drowning, and after a second time endeavoring to take his own life, was carried home in a state of great exhaustion. A more terrible retribution never yet overtook an offender against the laws of the land. Himself a high priest of the law, he has fallen under its dreadful denunciations. The Court adjourned at a late hour. Its decision has not transpired but it was generally understood that a writ was laid against Judge Garland for forgery.—*Picayune.*

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday of the fast sailing steamship New York, Captain Philips, we have Galveston dates to the 8th instant. We give such items of intelligence as we find in our files

The weather has been uncommonly cold at Galveston. On the nights of the 2d and 3d inst., according to the Civilian, ice was formed nearly half an inch in thickness, and in some positions dal noinelt during the middle of the day. The coldest "inhabitants" were puzzled, and new comers were disappointed in their expectations of a climate of almost perpetual summer.

From an article in the Houston Telegraph, it would appear that trouble is anticipated with the Camanches. Two friendly Indians recently came to the Trading House of the Torreys, on the Brazon, and advised them to be on their guard, as a party of hostile Camanches were preparing to attack some one of the Texan frontier settlements It seems that a large portion of the tribes, residing near the sources of the Colorado, are dissatisfied with the late treaties with the Texans. They find, too, that the herds of buffalo are yearly becoming less numerous and they probably imagine that the settlements are encroaching too rapidly upon their hunting grounds. The eastern bands of Camanches are not engaged in this movement at all, the principal chiefs having sent word to Mr. Torrey that they shall not act with any of the western bands. The Telegraph recommends the frontier settlers to keep a bright look out for the mal contents. It is thought that the Lipan chief, Juan Castro, has had some hand in exciting this new mischief, as the hostile party is mustering in the vicinity of the Seratics, who are allied to the Lipans, and as it is known that he has been in communication with them and has a secret enmity to the whites.—*Ibid.*

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of J. H. Bissell, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., and all persons having claims are required to present them to him in the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. S. MILLER, Ex'r.

Dec. 22, 1845. 41

P. S. On Tuesday of the January Court, there will be exposed to sale in the Town of Charlotte, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late J. H. Bissell, in which is a rare collection of works on Mining,—valuable Mining instruments, &c.

W. S. M.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

At a session of the Methodist Conference, recently held in Fayetteville, the following are the Appointments made:

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

Charleston District—R. J. Boyd, P. E.

Charleston: Cumberland—S. Leard.
Trinity: W. Smith.
Bethel: C. H. Pritchard.
St. James: J. W. Kelly.
German Mission: D. Derrick.
W. M. Wightman, Editor So. Chr. Advocate.
Black Swamp: B. English, D. D. Cox.
Walterboro': H. Bass, E. S. Bird,
Orangeburg: C. A. Crowell, H. F. Porter.
Cypress: T. E. Ledbetter, H. A. Bass.
Cooper River: R. J. Limehouse.

Missions.

Savannah River: A. J. Green, J. Warnock.
Edisto, Jehosse and Fenwick Islands: C. Wilson, J. L. Shuford.
Beaufort and Pocotaligo: W. C. Kirkland, R. P. Franks.
Combahee and Ashepoo: J. R. Coburn, A. P. Avant.
Cooper River: A. Nettles.
Pon Pon: S. P. Taylor.

Cokesbury Dist.—H. A. C. Walker, P. E.

Cokesbury: P. A. M. Williams, J. W. Wightman.
Edgefield: W. J Jackson, J. M. Carlisle.
Pendleton: C. McLoed.
Greenville Station: W. T. Capers.
" Circuit: A. B. McGilvray.
Union: W. A. McSwain; S. H. Brown.
Laurens: W. S. Haltom, W. M. Kerr, Sup.
Newberry: J. L Potter, J. O A. Connor.
Pickens: M. Eaddy.
Paris Moutain: J. C. McDaniel.
Flatwoods Mission: G. W. Moore.

Columbia Dist.—N. Talley, P. E.

Columbia: W. Capers.
Barnwell: A. M. Chreitzberg. D. McDonald.
Columbia Circuit. S. H. Miller. (One to be supplied.)
Camden: C. Taylor.
Santee: W. P. Mouzon, P. R. Hoyle.
Sumterville: S. Townsend.
Darlington: J. Watts. P. W. McDaniel.
Lancaster: J. M. Bradley.
Winnsboro': P. G. Bowman, W. G. Connor.

Missions.

St. Matthews': E. L. King.
Congaree: W. Martin.
Wateree: J W. Welborne, L. M. Little.
Pee Dee: Williamson Smith.

Wilmington District—C. Betts, P. E.

Wilmington: S. W. Capers.
Smithville: W. Crook.
Conwayboro': H. E Ogburn, J. M. Richardson.
Bladen: S. D. Laney, W. M. Lee.
Georgetown: A. M. Forster.
Marion: C. Murchison, W. H. Fleming.
Black River: J. R. Pickett, S. M. Green.

Missions.

Santee: W. C. Patterson, T. W. Farrow.
Black River and Pee Dee: C. S. Walker.
Waccamaw: J. A. Minnick, W. Carson.
Sampit: G. R. Talley.
Cape Fear: M. C. Turrentine.

Cheraw District—J. Stacy, P. E.

Cheraw: H. M. Wood.
Fayetteville: A. M. Shipp.
Rockingham: D. J. Simmons.
Bennettsville: H. H. Durant.
Chesterfield: M. A. McKithen.
Wadesborough: T. Huggins, J. Galluchat.
Centre: W. L. Pegues.
Montgomery: A. H. Richardson, J. Parker.
Deep River: A. McCorquodale.
Fayetteville Circuit: D. W. Seale.
Pleasant Grove: J. McMackin.
Cheraw Mission: M. Robbins.

Lincolnton District—W. A. Gamewell, P. E.

Charlotte Station: W. Barringer.
Charlotte Circuit: L. Scarbrough, R. Taylor.
Concord: J. H. Zimmerman, W. Clark.
Lincolnton: T. S. Daniel, J. H. Chandler.
Yorkville: J. A. Porter.
Spartanburg: Jos. H. Wheeler, P. F. Kisler.
Rutherfordton: D. G. McDaniel.
Shelby: M. Puckett.
Catawba: S. W. Daves.
Morganton: S. Jones.
Lenoir: T. W. Postell.

The next Conference will be held at Charleston, S. C.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Rowan County, at the residence of Thomas Varner, on the 17th ultimo. Mrs. PRUDENCE SIMS, consort of Nathaniel Sims, Esq., of Mecklenburg, aged 52 years, 10 months and 1 day. Mrs. S. was attacked with the Pneumonia just five days previous to her death. She had been from early life a consistant member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the hope of happiness in another world. She has left a disconsolate husband and ten children, with a numerous circle of connexions and friends to lament her death.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.—Fall Term, 1845.

Barbary Critz, vs. William Critz.—Petition for Alimony.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant *William Critz*, is a non-resident of this State, and that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in succession in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said William Critz to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Cleaveland, at the Court House in Shelby, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* against him and judgment rendered accordingly.

WITNESS, C. C. Durham, Clerk of said Court, at office in Shelby, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1845, and in the 70th year of American Independence. This the 17th of December, 1845.

C. C. DURHAM Clerk.

Dec. 26, 1845, (Printer's fee $10.) 3m

Hiring.

ON the 27th instant, we will hire to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Dr. S. S. Harris, dec'd., the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased. They will be hired for the term of 12 months.

C. J. HARRIS, }
D. PARKS, } Executors.

Dec. 12, 1845. 39 w2

Notice.

WILL be hired, on the First day of January, in Charlotte, (at Williams' corner) the Negroes belonging to M. T. E. McRee, (minor.)

A. F. McREE, Guardian.

Dec. 11, 1845. 39 th

Markets.

CHARLESTON, S. C., DEC. 17.

(Corrected weekly from the Mercury.)

Bagging,	12	a 19	Pork,	9	a 15
Bale Rope,	4	a 8½	Rice,	4	a 5
Bacon,	7½	a 9½	Sugar, Lous.	6	a 7
Butter,	15	a 22	Havana, white	10	a 10½
Coffee, Rio,	6½	a 8	" brown,	7¼	a 7½
Java,	12	a 13	Muscovado,	7	a 8¼
Cuba,			Lump,	9½	a 10
Flour,	7½	a 7½	Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	68	a 75	Crushed,	12	a 12½
Iron,	$4	a 4½	Doub. refined,	12	a 12½
Lard,	8½	a 8¾	Salt,	$1	a 106
Molasses,	18	a 28	Tea,	18	a 25
Nails,		4¾	Wine,	$1¼	a 2

COLUMBIA, S. C., DEC. 18.

(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)

Bagging,	15	a 22	Nails,	5½	a 20
Bale Rope,	6½	a 10	Pork,	4	a 4½
Bacon,	7	a 15	Rice,	2	a 3½
Butter,	12	a 30	Sugar, Musco.	9	a 11
Coffee, Cuba,	8	a 10	Havana, White,	14	a 16
Rio,	8	a 10	" Brown,	9	a 10
Java,	13½	a 14	Loaf,	14	a 16
Cotton,	6	a 7¾	Lump,	14	a 16
Flour,	6½	a 7½	Crushed,	15	a 18
Corn,	85	a 90	Doubled Refin.	15½	a 00
Iron,	5	a 12	Salt,	$1	a 1¾
Lard,	8	a 11	Tallow,	7	a 8
Molasses,	35	a 44	Teas,	75	a $1¼

Our Market.—The receipts of Cotton since our last have reached 2200 bales, which commanded a ready sale at prices ranging from 6 to 7¾. We report the market as quite active, and still advancing. Corn, 85 to 95. Fodder, $1 12 to $1 37. Peas, 62 to 65. Flour, from wagons, $7 to $7 50. Pork, 4 to 5½.—*Advocate.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 16.

(Corrected weekly from the Observer,)

Brandy, peach,	75	a 1 00	Iron,	4	a 5
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Molasses,	32	a 35
Bacon,	8	a 8½	Oats,	35	a 40
Coffee,	7½	a 9	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Cotton,	6	a 7	Sugar, brown,	8	a 10
Corn,	70	a 75	Salt, bush.	45	a 50
Candles, F. F.		15	Do. sack,	2	
Flour,	5½	a 6	Wheat,	$1	a 1¼
Feathers,	28	a 30	Whiskey,	40	a 42

CAMDEN, S. C., DEC. 17.

(Corrected weekly from the Journal.)

Bacon, (scarce)	10	a 12½	Bagging,	12½	a 16
Beef, per pound,	3½	a 5	Cheese, pound,		a
Buter do	12½	a 25	Coffee,	8	a 14
Brandy, peach,	75	a 80	Cotton Yarn,		75
do apple,	50	a 55	Powder, keg,	$6	a 7
Cotton,	5½	a 7	Iron, pound,	5	a 6¼
Corn,	75	a 87½	Lead, pound,	7	a 9
Flour,	$5	a 5 50	Lamp Oil,	$1	a 1 25
Feathers,	30	a 37½	Lime, barrel,	$2	a 2 50
Lard, pound,	10	a 12	Molasses,		a 50
Linseed Oil,	75	a 80	Mackarel, bbl.		a
Oats, bushel,	40	a 45	Nails, cut, lb.	5	a 6
Peas,	65	a 80	Rope,	6½	a 12
Potatoes, swt.	37½	a 50	Rice, bushel,	$3	a 4
do irish,		a	Sugar, pound,	8	a 14
Pork, pound,	5	a 6	Salt, sack,	$1 50	a 1 75
Rye,	$1 50	a 1 75	Shot, pound,	8	a 10
Tallow,	7	a 8	Steel, pound,	16	a 23
Tobacco,	8	a 40	Tea,	75	a $1 50
Whiskey,	50	a 55	Twine,	20	a 25

SEWING AND DRESS-MAKING.

MISS JANE PHILLIPS

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte, that she has taken the house adjoining the dwelling of Mr. Alexander Graham, where she is prepared to take in **SEWING** of all descriptions, and execute it in the most substantial and neat style. All kinds of DRESSES, CAPS, &c., for Ladies, apparel for gentlemen, and garments for children will be made promptly, and to order. She is dependent upon her needle for a support, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage. If her work is not done to the satisfaction of customers, no charge will be made.

Charlotte, Dec. 22, 1845. 41

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune.—He intends to conduct the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

Hiring and Renting.

AT the usual place, the Lands and Negroes of the minor heirs of B. W. Davidson will be rented and hired, on the 27th of December next.

RUFUS REID, Guardian.

Nov. 25, 1845. 39 th

Negro Hiring.

AT the Plantation of Eli Springs, deceased, on THURSBAY, the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, I will Hire out to the best bidder, for one year, all the *NEGROES*, belonging to the Minor Heirs of said Deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

Dec. 19, 1845 40 3t*

PRINTING

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of [illegible] Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap

Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.

Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

THE members of Phalanx Lodge No. 31, will have a procession and PICNIC party on the 27th instant, in honor of St. John the Evangelist. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion by one of the brethren. The members are respectfully invited to attend, and brethren of neighboring Lodges are also invited to participate with us in the celebration.

C. E. MOSS, Secretary.

December 12, 1845. 39 tp

NEW GOODS.

A. GRAHAM & CO.

ARE just receiving and opening at Davidson corner, a fresh supply of

GOODS,

embracing in part the following articles, viz:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES, all qualities,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, FILLINGS.

HATS AND CAPS,

Ready Made Clothing,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

Comprising a general assortment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, purchased by one of the firm, on the best possible terms, and will be sold for the ready *Rhino*, cheaper than any other house in these diggins. Please call and examine for yourselves.

☞ No charge for looking

Dec. 19, 1845. 40

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS,

HAVE a splendid stock of HATS and CAPS of the latest Fall Fashions.

Oct. 17, 1845. 32-tf

NEW STOCK.

THOS. TROTTER

Has Just received a splendid stock

OF NEW

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

October 24 1845 32-tf

LOOK SHARP.

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS,

HAVE a splendid stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, at very low prise to suit the hard times.

October 17, 1845. 32-tf

NEW SADDLER'S SHOP.

A. F. DERR

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop on main street, 1 door south of Wm. Henderson's Store, formerly occupied by Dr. Happoldt, where he intends carrying on the

Saddle & Harness Making

BUSINESS

in all its various branches. He will manufacture

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness,

TRUNKS,

and every article in his line at short notice, of the best materials, and in the most substantial and durable manner. He pledges himself to be constant at his post, and always have work ready for delivery at the hour promised and in the style desired. With a full determination to do his duty to his customers in every particular, he invites a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be low, to suit the depressed state of the times.

Charlotte, Oct. 17, 1845. 31-f

NEW CONCERN.

Saddle & Harness Making.

W. L. BEATY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in this village, for carrying on the above business in all its various branches. He assures the public, that all work done by him, shall be done in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and on very moderate terms. He will keep ready made

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Bridles, Martingales, Girths,

Buggy and Barouche Harness, which will be sold very low, and every article pertaining to his business, which he will warrant to be substantial, and will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere. Repairing of every kind done promptly and on the cheapest terms. He solicits a share of public patronage.

Oct. 17, 1845. 31-f.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.

CHARLES E. MOSS

IS now receiving and opening a large and choice stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, purchased entirely *for Cash*, and which he will sell for cash—*and only for cash*—at very reduced prices.—He feels certain that from the favourable terms upon which he purchased his Goods, that he is able, and he is determined to sell goods lower for the money than any other House in this place. His stock embraces every variety of Goods usually found in Stores in this section of country—such as

Staple & Fancy GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery; Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots; Queensware; Bagging & Roping,

And every other article usually called for. His STOCK OF

NEGRO SHOES, BLANKETS AND HATS

is very large, and will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere this side of Charleston.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves, with the assurance that they *shall have bargains*, if they desire them.

Charlotte. Oct. 24. 1845. 32-tf

Leather! Leather!!

GOOD SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, the best article, for 20 cents per lb.

—ALSO:—

UPPER, SKIRTING and HARNESS LEATHER—Cheap.

November 7, 1845. 235 tf

H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 17, 1845. 32-tf

NEW FIRM.

A. BEATY & CO.,

HAVING bought out the firm of J. Sumner & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at the old stand of J. Sumner & Co. a general assortment of

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES,

which will be sold low for *Cash* or given in exchange for all kinds of domestic produce—such as

Corn, Meal, Flour,

BACON, LARD, TALLOW,

BEESWAX, FEATHERS,

DOMESTIC CLOTH, OLD PEWTER AND OLD COPPER.

They have several very handsome

STOVES

on hand which will be sold unusually low for cash. Their business will be exclusively for cash or barter, determined not to know even the meaning of the word credit.

The Tinning Business

will be carried on at the Shop formerly occupied by J. Sumner & Co., in all its branches where all kinds of work will be done in the very best manner. All orders will receive prompt attention.

A. BEATY & CO.

Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1845. 40-

The Poor House.

WE the undersigned, as Wardens of the Poor for the County of Mecklenburg, hereby give notice, that we wish to employ a STEWARD at the Poor House, for the year 1846. A man with a small family would be preferred. And no person need apply, who cannot come well recommended for Honesty, Industry and Sobriety.

The Board will receive Proposals, until SATURDAY THE 27th INSTANT, and on that day will meet in Charlotte, and determine to whom they will give the appointment.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON, Ch'n.
B. MORROW.
J. MONTGOMERY,
D. T. CALDWELL,
WILLIAM GRIBBLE,
E. W. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 19, 1845, 40 2t

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND

Paper Hanging.

J. W. & J. RAINEY

HAVING entered into Copartnership, tender their services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared themselves with all the Tools and Implements necessary to the prosecution of their business, and having been for years engaged in it, they hope by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

ORNAMENTAL, SIGN, FLAG, & HOUSE

Painting and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of their work may be seen in any of the surrounding Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Caldwell, or Stanly.

☞ Orders for Signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

☞ All letters on business, (post-paid) directed to Concord or Charlotte, will be attended to.

Nov. 28, 1845, 37

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on econd square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 2f

Carrier's Address,

CHRISTMAS, 1845,

TO THE PATRON SAND FRIENDS OF THE

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

"Even to your old age I *am* he; and even to hoar hairs will I *carry* you; I have made, and I will bear, even I will carry, and I will deliver you"—*"Lavish Gold out of the bag."*
ISAIAH XLVI, IV.

As *Luna* circles round the earth,
And *Tellus* wheels around the sun,
Your CARRIER, with exhaustless breath,
To you his weekly course has run;
And novelties, from year to year,
I bring to hail your *Christmas* cheer.

A welcome messenger of good,
With glorious news I come once more,—
Our *Democratic* brotherhood
Are *forty* champions to the *score*
Of *Whigs*,—*five*, therefore, two to one
Triumphant march in battle's van!

Eggnog, in goblets foaming high,
I hope you have the greatest plenty;
'Tis not for *that* I now apply,
I am not quite so very dainty!
To me the solid "*yellow boys*"
Administer more lasting joys.

Since time his circuits first began,
What changes mark the race of man
Upon this rolling globe, where he
Breathes but an instant, *bond* or *free*!
To nothing *human* under Heaven
Immutability is given;
Theology itself runs wild;
By *politics* men are beguiled,
Nay, *law*, intrenched in fabric vast,
To *equity* retreats at last.

Then, what is *man*? A being able
For vast emprise,—in nothing stable!
To tyrants he will bend his knee,
Anon spring up,—be proudly free,
One day for "*Clay*" he wears the yoke,
To-morrow reads the air for "*Polk!*"
And ere three fleeting years go by
"*Calhoun*" may be the battle cry!

"*Time* is the test of *truth*"—by Jove,
How mutable is public love!
The maxim—"*principles not men*,"
Is very much in vogue just when
The maxim and the men agree!!!
Ships must contend with storms at sea.
Though *Whig* and *Democrat* may change,
It will indeed be "*passing strange*,"
If I, your CARRIER, should bring
Aught save the Democratic thing;
The *Jeffersonian* Flag displayed
In trophied stripes and stars arrayed,
Triumphant *truth* its motto ever,
Bold for the right, for falsehood—never.

AMBITION is a restless thing,
In noble, commoner, or King,
Forever emulous to gain,
Its aim, and paramount to reign.

Hence, *Liberty* is ne'er secure,
Except her champions be pure:
For her through life, we mean to strive
Against all Monarchists* alive.
Not "*on the fence*," as timid folk,
But manfully for her, and Polk,
And *true Democracy*, and be
In thought, in word, in action free.

These sentiments our bosom cheer
With Hope, and dissipate ALL fear
Of dire results—why should we bend,
When right and Liberty befriend?

Hail Patrons of the Jeffersonian,
Your CARRIER is a Macedonian,
Disdaining *tumult* that vex us,
As we did win our *quondam Texas*,
So *Oregon* shall too be ours
In spite of Transatlantic powers!
What care we though the British Crown
And Rampant Lion fiercely frown,
Our Eagle hovers over head,
And in one sweep can strike them dead.
Yes, what is ours we deem it right
To keep possession or to fight;
Maintaining right, rejecting wrong,
As Hick'ry OLD, and Hick'ry *young*.
Our *Patrons* may in us confide
To chronicle what may betide.
In Foreign or Domestic news,
In public deeds or party views;
On Whigs is fixed our sleepless eye,
Their cunning policy to spy;
Give notice of each end and aim;
Approve, when good,—when bad, condemn.
—The world of *fashion* too shall find
We keep the *Ladies* in our mind!
Your CARRIER would deem it evil
To be to whom he loves, uncivil!
"*God speed the plough!*" by all that's good!
It is the source of wealth and food.
Mechanics, Merchants, and the rest,
Shall have from us our very best;
An Olio, commixed with skill,
The *Jeffersonian* will fill;
And I, your CARRIER, shall bring
From week to week the very thing
To *suit* each taste,—and I shall be
Well satisfied, when you *suit* me:
I only add,—though better not,
Let not the *Printer* be forgot.

CARRIER.

*Or Federalists.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency William A. Graham, Governor of the State—salary $2000 per annum, and the use of a valuable furnished house. Term expires January 1, 1847.

Secretary to the Governor, H. W. Graham, of Catawba County—salary $300 and fees.

Secretary of State, William Hill—salary $800 and fees.

Treasurer, C. L. Hinton, salary $1,500.

Comptroller, Wm. F. Collins, salary $1,000.

Chief Clerk to the Treasurer, Stephen Birdsall, salary $500.

Council of State—Richard O. Britton of Bertie; James W. Bryan, of Jones; Willie Perry, of Franklin; N. M. Roane, of Caswell; Absolem Myers, of Anson; Josiah Cowles, of Surry; James Lowrie, of Buncombe.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel—Jos. J. Erwin, of Burke; Robert T. Paine, of Chowan; Algernon S. Yancey, of Caswell; John W. Cameron, of Richmond.

The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November, every alternate year. The next elections for Members of the Senate and House of Commons, and for Governor, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1846.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE.

John Irwin, President.
W. A. Lucas, Cashier.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Wednesday of each week.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC,
FOR 1846.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
JUNE		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPTEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DECEMBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.	
JANUARY.				
First Quarter,	4	5	10	M
Full Moon,	12	8	47	M
Last Quarter,	20	10	37	M
New Moon,	27	4	8	M
FEBRUARY.				
First Quarter,	2	11	56	E
Full Moon,	11	3	57	M
Last Quarter,	18	11	29	E
New Moon,	25	2	17	E
MARCH.				
First Quarter,	4	5	17	E
Full Moon,	12	9	34	E
Last Quarter,	20	8	43	M
New Moon,	27	0	36	M
APRIL.				
First Quarter,	3	11	57	M
Full Moon,	11	0	40	E
Last Quarter,	18	3	9	E
New Moon,	25	11	33	M
MAY.				
First Quarter,	3	6	37	M
Full Moon,	11	0	51	M
Last Quarter,	17	8	12	E
New Moon,	24	11	29	E
JUNE.				
First Quarter,	2	0	15	M
Full Moon,	9	10	21	M
Last Quarter,	16	1	23	M
New Moon,	23	0	33	E
JULY.				
First Quarter,	1	4	9	E
Full Moon,	8	5	56	E
Last Quarter,	15	8	9	M
New Moon,	23	2	48	M
First Quarter,	31	5	48	M
AUGUST.				
Full Moon,	7	0	45	M
Last Quarter,	13	5	36	E
New Moon,	21	6	10	E
First Quarter,	29	5	4	E
SEPTEMBER.				
Full Moon,	5	8	1	M
Last Quarter,	12	6	27	M
New Moon,	20	10	19	M
First Quarter,	28	2	12	M
OCTOBER.				
Full Moon,	4	4	51	E
Last Quarter,	11	10	53	E
New Moon,	20	2	29	M
First Quarter,	27	9	55	M
NOVEMBER.				
Full Moon,	3	3	56	M
Last Quarter,	10	6	29	E
New Moon,	18	5	45	E
First Quarter,	25	5	16	E
DECEMBER.				
Full Moon,	2	5	31	E
Last Quarter,	10	4	1	E
New Moon,	18	7	27	M
First Quarter,	25	1	21	M

CHRONOLIGICAL CYCLES AND MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Dominical Letter	D
Golden Number	4
Epact	3
Solar Cycle	7
Roman Indiction	4
Julian Period	6559
Easter Sunday	April 12
Rogation Sunday	May 17
Ascention Day	May 21
Whit Sunday (Pentecost)	May 31
Trinity Sunday	June 7
Advent Sunday	November 22

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

		D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox,	March	20	6	31	Eve.
Autumnal "	Sept.	23	5	15	Morn.
Summer Sol,	June	21	3	17	Eve.
Winter Sol,	Dec.	21	10	57	Eve.

ECLIPSES.

This year there will be but two Eclipses, and both will be of the Sun.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Saturday, April 25th, visible.

	H.	M.	
Beginning	10	17	Morning.
Greatest obscuration	11	43	Morning.
End	1	11	Evening.
Duration	2	54	

Magnitude, 7.92 digits on the Sun's southern limb.

This Eclipse will be visible throughout the U. States (except the north-western corner of the Oregon Territory,) Mexico, Texas, West Indies, G. Britain and Ireland. It will be central on the meridian in latitude 25° 21' north, and longitude 74° 31' west from Greenwich, or 30° west from the meridian of New York.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 28th of October, at 22 after 2 o'clock in the morning, invisible in America. This Eclipse will be visible in the Indian Ocean, the greater part of Africa, and part of Australia. It will be central and annual on the meridian in latitude 19° 22' south, and longitude 58° 41' east from Greenwich.

COURT CALENDAR.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—SIXTH CIRCUIT.

Union County, on the second Monday in February and August.

Cabarrus County, on the third Monday in February and August.

Mecklenburg County, on the fourth Monday in February and August.

Lincoln County, first Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August.

Iredell, second Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August.

Rowan, third Monday after the fourth Monday of February and August.

Davie, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August.

Surry, fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August.

Ashe, sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August.

Wilkes, seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August.

Catawba, eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in February and August.

COURTS OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

Anson County, on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Ashe, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Burke, third Monday in January and July, and on the fourth Monday in April and October.

Cabarrus, third Monday in January, April, July and October.

Caldwell, on the fourth Monday in April, July, October and January.

Catawba, second Monday in June, and second Monday in December.

Cleaveland, second Monday in January and August.

Davie, fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Iredell, third Monday in February, May and November.

Lincoln, first Monday in June and December, and the first Monday after the fourth in February and August.

McDowell, fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in June and December, and the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September.

Mecklenburg, fourth Monday in January, April, July, and October.

Rowan, first Monday in February, May, August and November.

Rutherford, second Monday in January and July, and the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

Surry, second Monday in February, May, August and November.

Stanly, fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.

Wilkes, first Monday after the fourth Monday in January, April, July and October.

Union, first Monday in January, April, July and October.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Executive Department, 1845.

The 15th Presidential Term, of four years, since the establishment of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th day of March, 1845; and will expire on the 4th day of March, 1849.

	Salary.
James K. Polk, of Tenn., *President*,	$25,000
George M. Dallas, of Pa., *Vice-President*,	5,000
THE CABINET.	
Jas. Buchanan, of Pa., *Secretary of State*,	6,000
R. J. Walker, of Miss., *Sec. of the Treasury*,	6,000
Wm. L. Marcy, of N. Y., *Sec. of War*,	6,000
Geo. Bancroft, of Mass. *Sec. of the Navy*,	6,000
Cave Johnson, of Ky., *P. M. General*,	6,000
Jno. Y. Mason, of Va., *Attorney General*,	4,000

Negro Hiring.

AT the Plantation of Eli Springs, deceased, on THURSBAY, the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, I will Hire out to the best bidder, for one year, all the *NEGROES*, belonging to the Minor Heirs of said Deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.
Dec. 19, 1845 40 3t*

Notice.

WILL be hired, on the First day of January, in Charlotte, (at Williams' corner) the Negroes belonging to M. T. E. McRee, (minor.)

A. F. McREE, Guardian.
Dec. 11, 1845. 39 th

Hiring and Renting.

AT the usual place, the Lands and Negroes of the minor heirs of B. W. Davidson will be rented and hired, on the 27th of December next.

RUFUS REID, Guardian.
Nov. 25, 1845. 39 th

Hiring.

ON the 27th instant, we will hire to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Dr. S. S. Harris, dec'd., the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased. They will be hired for the term of 12 months.

C. J. HARRIS, D. PARKS, } Executors.
Dec. 12, 1845. 39 w2

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

To Hire,

THREE likely Negroes—two men and a smart house girl. If not hired privately before the 1st of January next, they will on that day be hired to the highest bidder at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for one year. Apply to

J. W. HAMPTON.
Dec. 5. 1845.

HIRING.

IF not hired privately, I will hire in Charlotte, on the 1st of January next, the Negroes of James M. Hutchison, minor—The Negroes are, BONAPARTE, HENRY, DOVEY and RACHAEL.

The Houses are all rented but one office, immediately on Main-street, next door to Thomas Trotter's Jewelry Store, which will be rented on the 1st January.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Guardian.
Dec. 19, 1845. 40

Hiring.

ON the First day of January next, I will hire to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Charlotte, several very likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of George Means. They will be hired for one year. Terms made known at the hiring.

SAMUEL LAWING, Guardian.
Dec. 5, 1845. 38 th

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a **TRACT OF LAND**, six miles South of Charlotte, on Sugar Creek, containing

170 Acres,

on which there is a good Orchard, good Meadows, and comfortable improvements—Mrs. A. M. Rudisill formerly lived on the place.

—ALSO:—

The Plantation on which S. M. Gallant lives, containing

168 Acres,

in Steel Creek settlement. Suffice it to say, there is not better Land in Steel Creek, than there is on this place—good Meadows and improvements.

—ALSO:—

The Plantation on which I live, situated on the Catawba River in Lincoln County, one mile above the Tuckasege Ford, containing

380 Acres.

I will give good bargains, in any of the Lands above, and good titles clear of all encumbrances.

For particulars, apply to me at Woodlawn, Lincoln County, N. C.

R. M. ALEXANDER.
Dec. 19, 1845, 40 3t

Public Sale.

ON Monday the 29th inst., will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of Mrs. L. Conner, dec'd., near Beatty's Ford,

12 likely Negroes,

Consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, among whom is an excellent COOK. Also: that

Tract of Land

on which said deceased lived, lying on the waters of Catawba River, containing

700 Acres,

(if not sold privately.) At the same time will be sold a quantity of

CORN and FODDER, HORSES, CATTLE, STOCK HOGS, also; Hogs fattened for Pork:

RUFUS REID, R. I. McDOWELL, } Agents of H. W. Conner.
Dec. 5, 1845. 38 ts

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

ACCORDING to the last will and testament of John Neagle, sen'r. dec'd., we will sell at public auction, on Tuesday, the 6th of January next, on the premises, a plantation situated in the lower end of Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, known as the Latimer place, containing

240 Acres,

more or less, subject to incumbrances. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES PORTER, ANDREW NEAGLE, } Ex'rs.
December 1st, 1845. 39 3t

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, about the 10th of July last, a negro man named JERRY. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years old, yellow complected, and has a very wild look. He had on when he left me a dove colored pair of linsey pantaloons. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so I get him again. Letters addressed to Hemphill's Store, Mecklenburg county, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

JOHN W. POTTS.
Aug. 15, 1845. 22-f

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living in Providence, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a yellow-bay MARE MULE. Said mule is 3 years old, and the only marks recollected, are some white marks on the neck made by the collar, and a black spot on its rump. I will give a reasonable reward to any one who will take up said mule and give me information so I can get her.

WM. ROSS.
Decr. 5, 1845. 38-f

CORN, WHEAT, AND BACON, FOR SAL.

THE subscriber has a large quantity of CORN and WHEAT for sale at his plantation at Beatty's Ford, N. C. Persons desirous of purchasing "the staff of Life," can be supplied by calling on

A. M. BURTON.
Aug. 27, 1845.

P. S. I also have MEDITERRANEAN SEED WHEAT for sale.

SUPERIOR lot of RIO COFFEE and MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

J. D. & L. S. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 17, 1845. 32

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh and Genuine**, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and improved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 902 f

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 9—f

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Capt. William Black's plantation near Ramah Church, Mecklenburg county, N. Ca. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with Epilepsy, (or fits,) Cancers, disease of the Heart, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, in the above named County and State, post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July28, 1845, 20-y

LAST NOTICE.

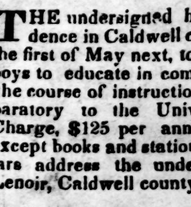
THE Subscriber has placed his Books of Accounts, &c., and all his unsettled business in the hands of Philo P. Henderson, Esq., Attorney at Law, and having authorized him to act as agent, during his absence, respectfully solicits all who are indebted to him to come forward without further delay and make settlement.

Those who neglect or disregard the request, will find the result attended with costs. He expects to be in Charlotte about every four weeks, and will remain a few days to attend to such matters as may require his personal attention, from this to the next January Court.

All who have claims will please meet me there, or hand them to Mr. Henderson.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Charlote, N. C., Oct. 30, 1845. 3

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.



THE Trustees of this Academy, with great pleasure, announce to the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, A. M., as Principal of the Institution.

By reason of his peculiar method of instruction and success in government, Mr. Johnson is favorably known in the upper Districts of South Carolina, as well as in this State, as among the most diligent, accurate and successful Instructors of youth. Accuracy is the prominent trait of his character as a Teacher. His qualifications are undoubted; and he has the experience of many years in the business of teaching. Parents and Guardians may safely confide their daughters and wards to his care.

He will devote much of his own time to the instruction of the various classes in the higher Sciences; and will be aided by a sufficient number of well-qualified assistants; and, with the counsel and advice of the Trustees, he will have the entire direction and control of the Institution.

Young Ladies may here receive an education liberal and accomplished, and which will honorably compare with that to be obtained in the best Female Institutions of the State.

The Scholastic Year will consist of about ten months, and will be divided into two sessions: the first to commence on the Second Monday of October and close on the last Thursday of February; and the second to commence on the first Monday of March and close on the last Thursday of July.

The course of Studies and rates of Tuition and Board, will be similar to those of other Institutions of the kind in this region of country.

The Principal is prepared to take a number of Ladies as boarders, into his family in the Academy.

WM. DAVIDSON, JOHN IRWIN, J. H. WILSON, H. B. WILLIAMS, LEROY SPRINGS, } Trustees.
Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 27-y

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepared by the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons. The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.
Feb. 4th. 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mo

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do so many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91y.